Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

ALTIG, RONALD, AND REN LOHOEFENER. 1982. *Rana grylio.*

Rana grylio Stejneger
Pig frog

Rana grylio Stejneger, 1901:211. Type-locality, "Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi." Holotype, National Museum of Natural History 27443, collected by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. in summer of 1900 (not examined by authors).

• CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

• DEFINITION. This large aquatic (to 165 mm) frog has irregular dark markings scattered over the green to dark brown dorsum. The throat and ventral and posterior surfaces of the hind legs may be heavily mottled, or the venter may be immaculate. Young have dorsolateral stripes like *R. virgatipes.* Dorsolateral folds are lacking, the snout is pointed, the toes are fully webbed, and the fourth toe is only slightly longer than adjacent toes.

• DESCRIPTIONS. Dickerson (1906), Boulenger (1920), Wright (1932), Wright and Wright (1949), Carr and Goin (1955), Conant (1975), Cochran and Goin (1970), Dundee (1974), Martof et al. (1980), Mount (1975), and Behler and King (1979) described the adult; Wright (1929), Wright and Wright (1949), Altig (1970, 1972) the tadpole, and Wright and Wright (1924, 1949), Wright (1932) and Livezey and Wright (1947) the egg.

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Photographs or diagrams of the frog, tadpole and egg are included in the above citations.

• DISTRIBUTION. *Rana grylio* occurs in permanent water on the Coastal Plain from the Santee River, South Carolina to Galveston Bay, Texas, including all of Florida. Wright and Wright (1949), Conant (1975), and Behler and King (1979) provided range maps, and Dickerson (1906), Deckert (1914a, 1914b, 1921), Barbour (1920), Carr (1940), Neill (1947, 1952, 1964), Livezey and Johnson (1948), Liner (1955), Smith and List (1955), Chermock (1952), Martof (1963), and others added range notations.

• FOSSIL RECORD. Fossils of Pleistocene age are from Florida (Tihen, 1952).

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. These papers involve aspects of physiology and biochemistry: Yamamoto et al. (1966), Lewis and Frieden (1959), Finamore and Frieden (1960), Frieden and Westmark (1961), Herner and Frieden (1960, 1961), Lipner and Hazen (1962), Trader et al. (1963), Price and Frieden (1964), Wahlberg et al. (1964), Fisher et al. (1965), Frieden et al. (1965), Light and Waschek (1965), Welsh and Zipf (1966), Ashley (1972), Ashley et al. (1968), Daly and Witkop (1971), Wallace et al. (1973), Case (1978), and Medda and Frieden (1972). Rosine and Brande (1955), Singer and Salpeter (1961), Parsons and Williams (1962), Andrzejewski et al. (1962), Szarski (1964), Altig and Pace (1974), Elkan (1968), and Case (1979) studied anatomical structures. Tressler and Lemon (1951) and Hansen (1952) discussed the frog as a commercial food source and for use in pregnancy tests. Viosca (1923), Goin and Goin (1953), Einem and Ober (1956), Capranica (1965), Jaeger and Hailman (1973) and Hailman and Jaeger (1974) provided ecological and behavioral studies. Christian and White (1973) named a parasite from this species.

• ETYMOLOGY. The name *grylio* apparently comes from the Greek *gry*, a grunt, and alludes to the pig-like call of the male.

• REMARKS. Confusion surrounding the name *Rana grunniens* Daudin in Sonnini and Latreille (1802), which was potentially confounded by Harper (1940), was clarified by Stejneger (1940).

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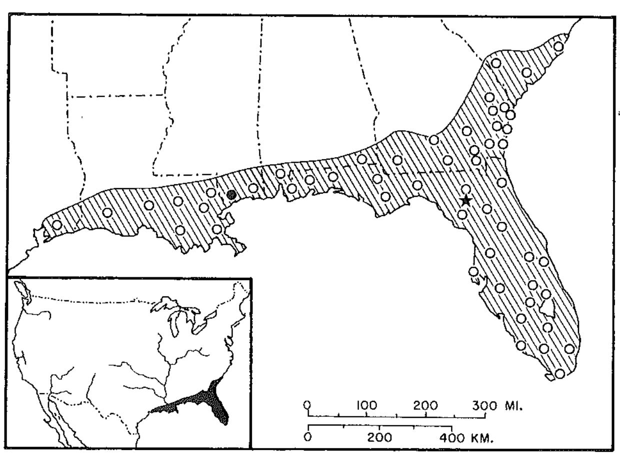
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MAP. Solid circle marks the type-locality; open circles indicate other localities. Star marks a Pleistocene fossil site.

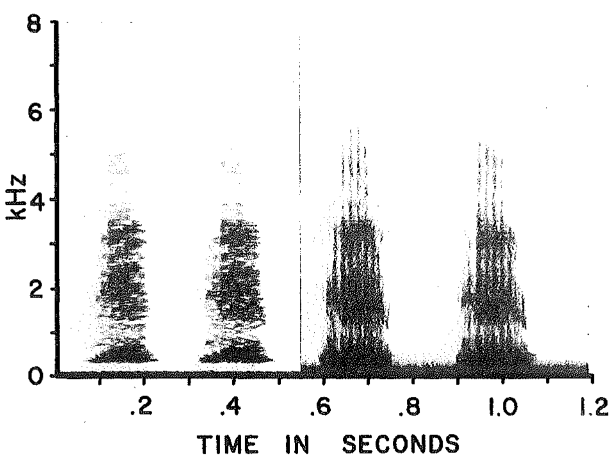


FIGURE. Audiospectrogram of call of *Rana grylio*; vicinity of Richmond Hill, Georgia, 8 August 1976, water 25.9°C; four successive notes with 45 Hz (left) and 300 Hz filters; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Dept. Herpetology tape, no voucher specimen.

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